

Topeka State Journal

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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FULL LEASED WIRE REPORT
OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The State Journal is a member of the Associated Press and receives the full day telegraph report of that great news organization for its exclusive afternoon publication in Topeka.
The news is received in The State Journal building over wires for this sole purpose.

On the usual basis taken in making such estimates Topeka's new directory gives the city a population of 54,160. If the census figures show any less they'll soon be forgotten.

Christy Mathewson is going on the stage. He won't be very popular with his friends for any length of time if he doesn't issue more "passes" to them than he has to batmen on opposing teams.

A possible and direful calamity is pointed out by the Cleveland Plain Dealer in these words: "If meat prices go any higher, the intellectual bean will have to give up all other association with its lifelong side-partner—peck."

For the first time in 30 years the balance of trade favors Europe instead of the United States. The people of the United States will begin to wake up pretty soon to the fact that they are paying too much attention to politics and not enough to business.

What has become of the state political campaign in Kansas? Here it is only seven weeks from election and nothing is doing. But the people of the commonwealth will be very well satisfied if the campaign does not become active until a week before November 8.

Items are appearing frequently in the newspapers these days telling of aviators taking turns in their aeroplanes. Such headers must be nearly as severe as those which were taken occasionally some 20 years ago by the riders of the high-wheeled bicycles.

There is some hope for progress and development in Russia. William E. Curtis reports to the Chicago Record-Herald that American made machinery is used by the farmers of Russia to till their farms and American goods are recognized by the natives as superior to all others.

Another thing to the great credit of King George of Great Britain is that he speaks the English language in a way that is readily understood. He uses none of that affected, drawing distinction with half-sawed words sandwiched in which is so common with the "swells" of Britain.

Grace Van Studdford, the comic opera star, is also something of a financier. Her petition for voluntary bankruptcy shows that she was able to pile up debts to the amount of \$20,000. In the eyes of some people she is far from being broke, however, as she has assets amounting to \$10 in cash.

Illinois' case appears to be hopeless. Most of the Lorimer Democrats in the last house, including several of them who are actually under indictment for accepting bribes to vote for Lorimer for United States senator, were successful at the primaries held the other day in obtaining renominations to the legislature.

Officials of the so-called "brick trust" have been indicted for violating the Sherman anti-trust law by a federal grand jury in Chicago. The day has evidently arrived when officers of business can no longer get away with just as they please regardless of the laws of the land. It has been a long time coming, though.

Men seem to be changing nowadays as are the times. A New Yorker has surprised the world, and undoubtedly shocked the sensibilities of countless other New Yorkers of the "old school," by resigning a city position paying \$4,000 because there is no real work for him to do. This man, his name is Robert C. Winter, did not care to take money he was not earning.

And now the joke seems to be on Mme. Cavalleri. The "fortune" Bob Chanler so graciously turned over to her is encumbered to such an extent that she will be lucky if she gets out of her present difficulties without having to pay some of Mr. Chanler's debts. At any rate, she is out three installments of the \$30 a month allowance she granted him. It is to laugh.

At last, the worm has turned. Ball players in the major leagues have organized and are drawing up a sort of a magna charter to present to the powers that be in organized baseball. The players are going to demand that a few reasonable rights be extended to them. According to the ideas of the baseball magnates, however, the players have no rights at all. So, in all probability, the players are wasting valuable time and gray matter in drawing up their magna charter. That is, unless they propose to follow up its turn down with a strike.

A SATURDAY SERMON.

Wherefore, my beloved brethren, let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. James 1:19.

What great strides would be made towards better feeling and happiness among people generally, if every one of them would make it a point to follow the advice of the apostle, James, quoted above, and be slow to wrath, slow to take offense. James may be characterized as the second Solomon. His writings consist in the main of moral precepts of the highest type. In fact, the book in the Bible, bearing his name, is frequently called "The Christian's Cook Book of Proverbs." But of the many excellent and wonderful maxims given in voice by James none are any more significant of the possibility of harmony among humans than that conveyed in the words "let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath."

Not only should there be slowness to wrath as to the big things of life. There should be the same kind of slowness, and possibly more of it, in respect to the little things. After all it is these little things, taken in the aggregate, that make up the lives of most persons. And it has probably come within the observation of everybody that much of the unpleasantness in life is due to the haste of many people in becoming angry. Frequently they do so without good cause. They misinterpret the words and actions of their friends. They put a wrong meaning on them. They either fly up in a rage or walk away with a sore spot in their hearts. Thus are the friendships which mean so much to life and happiness blasted. Thus are many people made miserable, and for no good reason on the face of the earth.

On the other hand people should be just as slow to give offense. The Bible is replete with admonitions to this effect. "Woe unto the world," spoke Christ, according to St. Matthew, "because of offenses! For it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom offense cometh." The old prophets from Moses down through the list to Solomon preached in the same vein. The reasonableness of such doctrine is apparent. There are just as many people quick to give offense, oftentimes unintentionally, as there are quick to wrath. Diligent and unceasing effort should be the effort of every one to overcome his or her falling in either of these particulars. It can be done, and the good feeling and happiness which would come in its wake would be well worth the effort.

THE STATE FAIR.

Measured from every angle, the Kansas State Fair which was held here this week, was an unequalled success. Not only that, it was an unprecedented success for the section of the state, at least. And in all probability there has never been a better agricultural exposition in Kansas. The agricultural exhibits from grain and fruit to swine, cattle and horses, were many and marvellous. Nature is an incredible magician when she has such soil as Kansas boasts of to work with, and such intelligent aid as Kansas farmers can give her. And all of the wonders created by such deft hands and skill were on display.

Perhaps the excellence of these displays, with exciting horse races, and amusements varied and many as added attractions, was responsible for the fact that the attendance at the last days of the fair was larger by far than was that of the first days. It did not take long for the news to get circulated around that the fair was a real one in every sense of the word. The size of the attendance and enthusiasm of the crowds gave sufficient demonstration of the fact that the people far and wide in Kansas welcome the opportunity to patronize an agricultural exposition that is one. All these things show that a great state fair, with the necessary backing from the great agricultural state of Kansas, would be appreciated by the people of the commonwealth and would be supported by them in handsome fashion. It would soon become one of the premier agricultural expositions of the nation. And the promoters of the fair held in Topeka this year may be pardoned for clinging to the belief that they have pointed the way to such a state fair and have provided the necessary nucleus around which it can be built.

A few words of appreciation concerning this fair would be far from incomplete without some especial mention of the great service to Topeka in finally establishing a real fair here and making it the fair of the future. The promoters of the fair, who have performed by the gentlemen who have served as its directors and officials. Nor is it likely that a single one of them will begrudge the chief honors for the success of the fair to Mr. H. L. Cook, who acted as their secretary. It was little else than genius that Mr. Cook displayed in organizing such a fair in a few months out of almost nothing. Horse racing was the only thing famous for during the past few years. This reputation naturally made exhibitors of agricultural products and adjuncts skeptical of any promises for the future. Mr. Cook found a way to overcome this skepticism. That he is the right man in the right place almost goes without saying. With the fine fair of this year for a background to work on, he can be little doubt as to the fact of the next year will be. Nor will there be any doubt that Mr. Cook will get all the help he needs from the men of Topeka to carry on the good work.

TAFT'S CORPORATION TAX.

During the seven years of his presidential incumbency Theodore Roosevelt made many speeches and wrote many and many messages to congress on the necessity for a proper governmental control and regulation of the large corporations of the land. The sum total of his achievements in this respect was the passage by congress of what is known as the Hepburn law, relating to the duties and powers of the interstate commerce commission. But the interstate commerce commission was never able to do much in the way of real railroad regulation under this law. Hence the need for its amendment by the railroad law which was

passed by the last congress under the urging of President Taft and which went to the commerce commission some real power. In the way of legislation for the control of other corporations Colonel Roosevelt got practically nothing from congress. During the past six weeks he has made many speeches, along the lines of the ones he made while president, on the need for a just and adequate control of all the big corporations whose activities extend over several states or the nation. The people are applauding these speeches vigorously. And while they are applauding they have apparently forgotten the fact that President Taft has already secured legislation from congress which gives the government a wider supervisory power over the corporations than it has ever enjoyed before. This legislation is the corporation tax amendment to the new tariff law. In discussing it the other day the Los Angeles Examiner, a paper owned by W. R. Hearst, who is reputed to be about to join hands with Colonel Roosevelt in his new movement, had this to say:

"The law levying a federal tax of 1 per cent on the net income of corporations slipped through congress last year without much observation."

It turns out to be a mustard seed which will grow into a great tree. Twenty-seven millions have been collected under this tax. It has wiped out the treasury deficit and evinces a vital suggestion of prodigies of revenue production."

By raising the rate, the yield from the corporation tax may, of course, be indefinitely increased.

With such a source of income at command it becomes possible for the government to plan a tariff for genuine protection, with revenue as a distinctly minor consideration."

Thus it may turn out at last that the corporation tax may furnish an adequate antidote for the Payne-Aldrich tariff with which it is associated.

The president has taken upon his own broad shoulders the weight of the responsibility for this novel tax. And, naturally, he will deserve most of the credit for its success or failure.

Most of the honest men in congress voted for it on Mr. Taft's credit as a publicist and constitutional lawyer. And the representatives of the interest voted for it in the hope that it would turn out to be unconstitutional and in the expectation that it would reconcile the president to the rest of the tax bill.

Mr. Taft may himself be surprised at the amount of the yield from the corporation tax at the small percentage of the assessment that is in default and at the ease and convenience of the collecting process.

He has always insisted that the most important feature of the tax is that it is a tax on the profits of the government for the first time the necessary machinery for finding out the whole truth about the hitherto secret working of the great industrial corporations.

In the smiting the rock of corporate resources, the president has not only brought forth "abundant streams of revenue," but has performed the miracle of changing the rock itself into a transparent pool.

JOURNAL ENTRIES

The originality of some poets' verse is obvious.

Most of the people who know it all only think so.

Gratitude is quite as rare as ingratitude is common.

The height of dissipation for many a man is to sneak away from home and eat a dish of chili all by himself.

You often hear an individual say there is no such thing as a free lunch. He means to look. Everybody believes there is such a thing as a bad luck.

JAYHAWKER JOTS

"Fortune overtakes but few people in this world," remarks the Coffeyville Herald. "A rule folks have to work out their own salvation."

The Coffeyville papers announce that a glass factory is seeking a location, and the Ottawa Dispatch says it "seems like a glass factory ought to break in almost anywhere."

The lid is jammed down tight at Wichita, and, according to the Emporia Gazette, the local factory announces that it is obliged to double its capacity.

Cheer up, urges the Sedgewick Patriot, and it explains: "Enough for the men cannot to leave the country for the next five years and the women are still at it."

Another curious fact, remarks the Emporia Gazette, is that, when the dog pursues his own object, he is a victim always as good dogs. The useless curs always die of old age.

Few of the Wichita vacationers, says the Beacon, who have just returned from the lake, have any idea how happy would all this knowledge blend with the social affair, with the fine walking exercise and the romance of the lake.

It seems that everything good conspires to deck an occasion like this. There are knowledge, health and joy in the making of it. It is a walk out of a walk. Most people come back from a walk with a tired feeling, but these organized and educational walks come back with their mind full of good ideas and his thoughts up in the skies.—Ohio State Journal.

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]
He—"It takes courage to kiss a girl."
She—"Why not lips?"

Among the uplifting influences, don't forget the aeroplane.

The circumstances that alter cases are usually financial circumstances.

Every time a man makes a good resolution he feels that it is the best he ever had.

Beauty is only skin deep, which is some comfort to the suburban girl when her nose begins to peel.

KANSAS COMMENT

THE "DREADNOUGHT" FOLLY.

The battleship "North Dakota" is the terrible thing called a "Dreadnought."

It is the fastest, newest, most terrible; it combines everything known to modern science in a battleship.

Still, the mad explosion on board the "North Dakota" the other day, in which three men were killed, and nine injured.

In the naval battle in Manila bay, one American sailor was slightly wounded. But hundreds of American sailors have been killed in accidents on warships; several hundred at one clip, on the "Maine." Remember the "Maine?" That was a terrible affair.

The Panama canal is being built mainly to accommodate the navy. Ask any expert the principal uses of the Panama canal, and his first reply will be: "It will double the efficiency of the navy." Not satisfied with the Panama canal, the most stupendous work ever undertaken by man, a favorite leader is now demanding that the Panama canal be for the navy. That means more useless expense; more waste.

Real reform in this country will remain an impossibility until the people learn that the masses are easily deluded by selfish leaders.

The great sums we are putting into a waste; many men doubt the utility of the Panama canal, but not satisfied with these great bonfires of money, we are now crazy about conservation. Under the lead of the man now prominent in this subject, we have spent since 1885 more than twenty million dollars. Of this great amount, less than two millions have been spent on conservation, and more than nineteen millions to boom a politician for the presidency.—Aitchison Globe.

WILL USE NEWSPAPERS ONLY.

The merchants of Manhattan, Kan., have decided to turn down all fake advertising schemes, and will make all their announcements through the local papers.

The oily tongued stranger who goes to Manhattan to issue a livery stable directory, will receive no encouragement. His man who offers to paint advertising on trees or barb wire fences at so much a letter will be thrown through the transom.

The Alibi Club, which have followed suit, and will hereafter spend no more money to have their names painted on the town cows or on toy balloons or on woodchucks.

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FROM OTHER PENS

GUARDING LIFE ON RAILWAYS.

One of the most important laws enacted by the last congress was that enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission to enable it to enforce regulations for safeguarding human life on railroads.

The law is one in which the president has been very active. He has recommended to congress by him and he pronounces it one of the most important laws any congress ever enacted. It is broad in its scope, and yet the president proposes to go even further in his recommendations along this line to the next congress.

He wants another bill passed that will protect the passengers on the railroads, and the removal of dangerous overhead obstructions.

The encouraging feature about this legislation is that most roads are ready and prompt to co-operate with the government toward securing its benefits. The most progressive roads are diligently engaged in a campaign to lessen the possibility of accidents and are making splendid headway. There is yet much more to be done and undoubtedly the acts of congress will be instrumental in accomplishing the utmost in this direction.—Omaha Bee.

WALKING TRIPS.

In an eastern city, they have what they call walking trips, which are devoted to botany or to any other subject that the society might choose. Anybody can join, and the walking trip is a most interesting and profitable guide. So the guide is a botanist, geologist, mineralogist or whatever kind of teacher or professor might interest one.

The walk is planned into some region where the topic may find ample illustration, the guide stopping at many places and giving objects of interest to the class. A vast amount of knowledge could be gained on such strolls, far more probably than one could get from a book.

How happy would all this knowledge blend with the social affair, with the fine walking exercise and the romance of the lake.

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Neil—"She says she is the apple of his eye, but she is a married woman." "Well, it seems to imply a bar to love."

Shillock—"Do you believe that all the world loves a lover?" Cynicus—"Sure, nothing pleases the world more than to be amused."

Tommy—"Pop, what is economy?" Tommy's Pop—"Economy, my son, is something we are always going to put in practice next month."

"I always try to share my husband's trouble," said a married woman. "That is quite right," replied the Cynical Bachelor. "If he hadn't married you, he wouldn't have had them."

MONTMORENCY'S LOVE.

Montmorency Miggsworth loved Lucretia. Loved her with the love of twenty-four. Loved the very hairpins that were fastened in her hair.

Loved the platts and puffs and rat she wore.

Loved the sky because she saw it. Loved the air because she breathed it. Loved her as he fancied man had never loved before.

Montmorency Miggsworth loved the little yellow bird.

That the maiden fed from day to day. Loved the bird bitten that lay in her lap and purred.

Loved the wads of gum she tossed away. Loved the chair she had sat in. Loved the tub that she had bathed in. Loved her so he hardly had the time to look at his pay.

Montmorency Miggsworth loved the shoes upon which he trod.

Loved the little mole upon her cheek. Loved her so he gladly paid for things she used to take.

Went to see her seven nights a week. Loved the fillings in her molars. Loved the charcoal on her eyebrows. Loved so love became the only word he cared to speak.

Montmorency Miggsworth lost the job he had possessed.

Lost it when he had himself to blame; Then Lucretia scorned him, and, discomfited and oppressed,

Thought that life was not worth living. Hated the world and longed to leave it. But she did not want to swing in its orbit just the same.

—S. Kiser, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

THE EVENING STORY

(By Emma J. Bowen.)

Aunt Penelope—Aunt Penny, for short—waved a lean, ringed hand at a row of ancestral portraits on the wall. "These," she said, sternly, "are the people on whom you are determined to bring a public scandal, Agatha."

Agatha Penry's Quest.

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